of the vote in the latter park of the year, and in that manner that a balance might be established. Accordingly, the recruiting of men was stopped in the summer, and the number was allowed to fall below the establishment. But when the alarm of a repture with the United States arose the government thought it right to recomes ne recruiting in order to increase the buttalions in North Ame ica by two hundred rank and nie each, so as to brighten up to their full strength. However, as soon as we received intelligence that the government of the United States had determined to give up the four men, the suspension of the recruiting was resumed, only 1,203 men having been collisted in the mean time. I think that the course taken by the government must satisfy the House that they had not ccatemplated any war; that they did not follow any cartilize policy, and that the preparations which they did olded to make in consequence of unexpected intelligence were not continued after it be anne known that there was no danger of hostilities (Hear, hear.) The whole of the extraordinary sums now asked are owing to provisions made for an emergency. There is a considerable charge for a medical staff. When it seemed likely that the militin in Canada would be called upon to make great exertions in assisting to defend that colony we thought it right to send out trained officers, and also a medical staff, who would be ready for immediate services. From all we had heard, there was a confident anticipation that the North American provinces would exert themselves to nother country. (fear, hear.) In reference to some remarks which were made this evening, I would say that the reinforcements sent out were strictly of a defence the assistance which they were to receive from the mother country. (fear, hear.) In reference to some remarks which were made this evening, I would say that the reinforcements sent out were strictly of a defence to some remarks which were for the defence of our own colon) s, and not for an aggressive purpose. In the positi nies beyond the Atlantic, undoubtedly sine would not have moved a single soldier. The reinforcements sent out were for the defence of our own colonis, and not for an aggressive purpess. In the position in which Canasia and the other provinces stand with respect to us, we manage their foreign relations. Any offence given to us naturally affects them; and we should be justly obnoxions to the charge of pusulianimity and of being unminiful of the interests confided to our charge if, when the people of Canada were threatened with invasion in consequence of an insult to our flag, we had shown any romissness in giving them that assistance which undoubtedly was their right, inasmuch as the quarrel was not theirs, but ours, and Canada was only incidentally involved in it. I quite agree with the copinion given this evening, that the insult offered to our flag was an unhappy accident, but as regards the office himself it was premediated. He himself informed his countrymen that he made the science in consequence of his studies of international law. Lughter.) Inversors it was a deliberate insult to far as he cas concerned, but as regards the government it was unintentional and accident, still, on the government, through Mr. Adams, that the act was enturely without the authority of the American government. (Hear, hear.) But, though so far an accident, still, on the part of the United States government it was a deliberate afficial to our flag. In consequence of that affiont our North American provinces were entitled to our assistance—(hear, hear.) and I think we should have shown an unter absence of all sense of honor and high feeling if, having drawn the people of Canada and New Brunswick into our quarrel, we had left them to extricate themselves from it as best they might. (Hear, hear.) I think we were not only justified in sending these indications manner that seems of honor and high feeling if, having drawn the popple of Canada and New Brunswick into our quarrel, we had he for them to extract the mestives from the sending sent out were for the defence of our own colonis, ot for an aggressive purpose. In the position in Canada and the other provinces stand with respect to mention this as a proof of the friendly action of the Franch government. (Hear, hear.) There has been a large issue of provisions, amounting to £126,900, but that is so considerable a supply as to diminish the estimate that I shall have afterwards to lay upon the table by about £50,000. The stores purchased on this occasion will be useful to a great extent, and, although this is an extraordinary expenditure, yet the stores will be available to a great extent. One of the principal items of warlike stores is for gunpowder. The purcha seef radilytec amounts to £20,000, and various other stores of this kind amounts to £20,000, and various other stores of this kind amounts to £170,000. If the committee with I will greethem all the details—(no)—but I may briefly state that ample provision was made for every contingency, and that the comfort, convenience and health of the soidlers wer fully provided for. (Hear, hear.) Every arrangement was made for conducting the war in an effective manner, if war had unfortunately broken out, and for making our troops as effective as possible. (Hear.) I believe, too, that no waste was incurred, and that great care was taken by the efficient officers of the War Department to observe economy, even when a great pressure was put upon them to send out the men as soon as possible. The right honorable gentleman concluded by moving a vote for £11,785 for pay and allowances.

right honorable gentleman concluded by moving a vote for £11,785 for pay and allowances.

MR. ADDERLEY'S SPEECH.

Mr. ADDERLEY said that the vote having arisen from expenses connected with the defence of our North American colonies, it would be well for the committee to know each their propects were to be for the time to come. It was quite true that it would have been an act of pusillanimity not to send out troops for the defence of the colonists, as they had been drawn into the dispute without having been consulted; but the quarrels that affected the empire affected all its dependencies, and it was extraordinary if those who shared nine tenths of all the advantages were spared all the burdens of the expenditure of the empire. He did not blame the government for what had been done, nor did he sympathize in the least with the honorable member for Birmingham, who, as the noble viscount had said, stood absolutely alone in the sentiments be had expressed. (Hear.) Every other person in the Hoose must give the noble viscount credit for the promptitude, vigor and succers with which he had experded war by sanding succer to Canada. When, however, it was truly said that Canada was our weak point, he would ask why Canada was in so defenceless a state as it undoubtedly was at the commencement of the dispute. the Hoose must give the noble viscount credit for the promptitude, vigor and success with which he had averted war by sanding succer to Canada. When, however, it was truly said that Canada was our weak point, he would ask why Canada was in so defenceless a state as it undoubtedly was at the commencement of the dispute. He agreed that it was a matter of good fortune that the noble viscount succeeded in averling war and in saving Canada. But he would ask the noble lord what would have heppened if England had been engaged at that moment in defending her own shores, and if the interests of France had not oncurred welf hours, out had been deverted to our own? Canada would not have been able or ready to hold her own, while England would have been seeking in every quarter for assistance. This might be good fortune, but it was not good statesmanship, and he wished to ask whether we were to trust to good luck for the defence of the colony, and to leave it the next time in a state so defenceless that unless England had her hands free, and was able to send out troops, Canada must be lost to this country. He by no means sympathized with the opinions recently expressed by Mr. Goldwin Smith as to the value of our colonies. Socially, commercially, and imperially, they were an absolute necessity to an island country like this. Still, he did not understand why we should consider this quarrel as belonging to ourselves so exclusively that we should undertake it, and deprive the rest of the empire of the natural privilege and effort of freedom, or why, from some imperial pride and vanity, we should allow our colonies to remain in a helpless state and prevent them from putting forth their own resources. The noble viscount had published the fact of the good fortune of the colonies, and the vigor with which the Imperial government had come to their aid, but he had also published to the world that England was the only portion of the Pritish dominions that was active and ready to fight, and that all the rest of the good fortune of the

that they would put a greater and more per

Set G. C. Lawas.—The question which the right anonormous sentions has raised in not necessarily involved in the discussion of this estimate, \$\frac{4}{2}\$ch is to mant an extraordinary charge in consequence of reinforcements sent out under the special circumstances of this case. (Hearth & Month & Mont

THE STONE BLOCKADE.

structions only Temporary-Charleston

TANHOFE rose to put a question to the Foreign Secreta y in reference to a report which had just reached this country that a second squadron of ships laden with country that a second squadron of ships laden with stone had been despatched by the government of the United States to be sunk in Mafflit s channel, in front of Charleston harbor, and also that a third squadron, laden in a similar manner, was in progress of equipment for a similar object. He wished to know from the noble earl whether he had received any despatches from Washington in confirmation of that report, and if so, what course he intended to take in the matter. The former despatches of the noble earl had laid before the American government in so comprehensive a form and with such unaswerable arguments the considerations which ought to guide them in regard to such enterprises that he had hoped that it had setflot the question. (Herr, hear.) That despatch seemed to be a most worthy sequed to the policy with respect to American affairs which all parties were agreed in thinking had done to much credit to the notle earl and had so fully vindicated the honor of the country, and to the approbation which had already been bestowed on

seemed to be a most worthy sequel to the policy with respect to American affairs schick all parties were agreet in thinking had dene so much cridit to the notle earl and had so fully vindicated the honor of the country, and to the approbation which had already been bestowed on that policy he begged to add his humble meed of 'praise. It was difficult to see how the simking of large ships laden with stone on banks of mud at the entrance of a harbor could end in anything elso but the permanent destruction of that harbor; and it was on that ground, as far as he could understand, that the measure was originally put forward and afterwards justified. The permanent destruction of a harbor was not justified by the laws of war. (Hear, hear.) War undeubtelly sanctioned many grievous nets, but it did not sanction any act of this kind. (Hear.) The permanent destruction or a harbor was not an act of war of man against man, or of nation against nation, but it was an act of war against the hounty of Providence, which had vouchsafed harbors for the advantage of commerce and for the civilizing influences of intercourse between one people and another. (Hear, hear.) On this ground we were well entitled and were bound to enter a protest against such acts. (Hear, hear.) He wished to hear from the noble earl whether these roports were well founded, and if so, whether he had taken er designed to take any steps in the matter. He should also wish to know wheth r the noble earl had received any communication from the givenment of France, to his official knowledge, had made any similar representations to the government of the United States with respect to the destruction of the port of Charleston.

Earl Ruspil said the government of the United States with respect to the destruction of the bord on the inferious for wears and the sinking of vessels at the mouth of a ha bor was an operation of so much importance that he could not but believe that the reports which had appeared must have some foundation. He was happy to bear the noble early h

THE AFRICAN SLAVE TRADE.

Lord Palmerston's Speech on the Dahomey Sacrifices and African Cotton— Efforts of the United States Government

to End the Traffic in Slaves.

In the House of Commons, on the 14th ultimo, Lord
PALMERSTON Said —Sir—In regard to the question put by my noble friend (Lord A. Churc hill) with respect to Daomey and the slave trade on the coast of Africa, the homey and the slave trade on the coast of Africa, the House knows very well that measures for the suppression of that traffic have occupied the most anxious and active attention of her Majesty's government for a great number of years. (Hear, hear.) My noble friend probably knows well enough that two missions have been sent out at different times to the late King of labomey for the purpose of endeavoring to persuade him to abandon that barbarous and inhuman practice of human sacrince, and to assist us in suppressing the slave trade. (Hear, hear.) I am sorry to say that they were not not tended with success. (Hear, hear.) Persons, however anxious they may be for the attainment of their objects, must recollect what obstacles the passions and habits of mankind sometimes oppose to what they have in view. This practice of human sacrifices has prevailed extensively over the whole of that part of Africa, and when you go to a barbarian (like the King of Dahomey for the time being)

thrown over a parapet from forty to infly feet high, and if not killed by the fall they were despatched by people standing below. (Hear, hear.) Nothing was accomplished by the mission, and I very much doubt whether any persuasion would induce the present King of Dahomey, who asems, if possible, less imbued with feelings of humanity than his father, to abanden this practice. (Hear, hear.) At the same time I can assure my noble friend and the House that no opportunity will be lest which appears to her Majesty's government calculated to effect an opening with the king of Dahomey for effecting our object. (Hear, hear.) With regard to the slave trade, I fear persuation will not induce him, any more lasm other African chiefs, to alandon it. They will only be induced to abandon it when convinced that it would be more to their advantage and more easy for them to carry on lectimate trade. The fact is that the chief cerives great profit from the slave trade, while the people under him derive more profit from legitimate trade. The occupation of Lagos has resulted in impeding the slave trade from that quarter; and if we could only shat by Wajdah we should have done much to drive the slave trade from that part of the coast. But, as stated by my noble friend, the slave trade is carried on by Spaniards, Portugues and Brazilans; and, though their governments have, as governments, shandoned their great ments have, as governments, shandoned the practice of the slave trade, yet habits to which people are once trained are very difficult to be evaluated. At the same time much progress has been made, and my noble friend is right in saying that, if this slave trade from the West Coast of Africa could be stopped, there are sources there of legitimate trade of infinite silue, not only it that comby itself; but to England and a great part of Europe. Octon plant is right in saying that, if this slave trade from the West Coast of Africa could be stopped, there are sources there of legitimate trade of the government, inst of all to endeavo

ven called attention to the imprisonment of Mr. Shaver

case of compensation.

Earl Russell said Mr. Shaver had not claimed compensation, and it was not for the government to do it for him, neither had be rebutted the charges brought against

and expressed the hope that England would treat with forbearance any stretch of power not intended to injure British interests or to insult the British flag.

Earl Derby presented some petitions, in which the Trent affair was justified, but said that he entirely dissented from the views of the petitioners.

The reading of the address to the Emperor of France

hal taken place in the Senate, and debate commerced

The aldress regrets the sufferings inflicted by the civil with the Emperor that the friendly relations of the two countries render noutrality incumbent, and believes that the quarrel will be all the shorter if not complicated by foreign interference.

News from America in Paris. Paris (Feb. 13) correspondence of the London thronicle.]
The Patrie says that it has received a private despatch
from Washington which states that the United States
government is about to send an expedition to occaring
Austin, so as to precent the export of cation to Europe ria

Musico.

Some of the evening journals mention, on the authority of N w York letters, a report that the Southern States have made propositions at Washington for an arrangement with the North; but Southern gentlemen in Paris express strong doubts of its truth.

Americans in Rome.

POPE PIUS THE NINTH AND THE REBEL STATES. Inome (rec. s) correspondence of the Dimon rest.]
On Thursday morning his Holiness gave andicace to several distinguished British and foreign visiters. Arrong the former were Lady Graham (widow of the late Sir Bellingham) and her daughter, Mrs. Blunt, widow of Professor Blunt, of Cambridge (Mass.): Sir Richard Kirby, and Mr. and Mrs. E. Calling Eardley, Miss Rucker, Mr. Bryant, Mr. T. Uzielli and Madame Uzielli, Mr. J. Brasseur, Madame Tielens, &c. eur, Madame Tielens, &c. The Pope locked very ill, although not so much so as on

The Pope locked very ill, although not so much so as on Sunday meraing at Candlemass.

In his conversation he touched but little on politics, that exciting topic being reserved for private audiences; but his holines seemed much affectel when Mrs. Eardley mentioned to him that in the Southern States of America, and especially in Louisiana, there were many who loved him and reverenced his name.

The Pope inquired after Mr. Eardley's health, and expressed gratification at seeing him in Rome, a compliment for which Mr. Eardley, with his carnest sympathics for the Halian cause, was quite unprepared; but, in a private audience, he will soon have an opportunity of conversing more freely with his Heliners.

The Question in Other Places.

Orders had been received at Sheerness to dismantle all gunboats prepared for commission under the American difficulty. The London Daily News and Star publish the corres

British troops through the State of Maine. The latter journal accords great praise to Mr. Seward for his course

It is reported in Liverpool that insurances are daily effected on ships and their cargoes to run the blockade of the Southern ports. The highest premium paid is fifteen guineas, and the ships are entitled to select any port-In some instances the risks to ports easy of access are as low as ten guineas. Nearly all the vessels insured are

The Sumter and Tuscarore. The Tuscarora left Gibraltar on February 13 for the Spanish waters of Algesias. She had been watching the Sumter, which still remained at Gibraltar, unable to

Suntier, which still remained at Gioratar, unable to procure coal.

BRITISH SUPPLIES TO AMERICAN WAR VESSELS.

[From the London Herald, Feb. 14.]

The Commissioners of Customs have issued instructions to their officers throughout the United Kingdom, that no articles be allowed to be shipped on board any vessel of war or privateer belonging to the United States, or to the so-called Confederate States, during the present war, in any way contrary to the provisions of Earl Russell's letter of the Sist uit.

And in order to provent any such vessels proceeding from port to port, and thus obtaining supplies at several ports within the prescribed period, the Collectors of Customs are called upou to use every endeavor to ascertain from what port the vessel last arrived, and whether she obtained supplies therest. Any shipment of stores or of coal on board such vessels to be specially and immediately reported to the Commissioners of Customs.

THE INVASION OF MEXICO.

Candidates in Europe.

[Paris (Feb. 14) correspondence of London Times.]
The question of a candidate for the throne of Mexico

solved, how can such security be obtained with a fort government like that which has brought that vast-pire to its present pass?

Public rumor attributes to Spain a desire to place so one of her many infantas at the head of the old pendency which she once so saily mismanaged. But all other people the Spaniards are said to be the n

[Paris (Feb. 12) correspondence of the London Globe.]
Respecting the throne of Mexico, and its acceptance by
Respecting the throne of Mexico, and its acceptance by
Respecting the principle of heraditary right, so reremptorily upheid in the case of the dispossessed claimants in Italy, has led some journals to notice the existonce of a direct descendant of the Aster dynasty of Montezuma. He teaches grammar in the Indian College at
Mexico, and his name is Chimalpopocam, which signifies,
in the native dialect, "Burning Shield."

[From the Paris Sixele Feb. 13.]

Mexico, and his name is Chimalpopocam, which signifies, in the native dialect, "Barning Shield."

[From the Paris Sicele, Feb. 13.]

The Spanish government, which has set itself up as the defender of the prinicple of Divine right, and which refuses to recognize the King of Haly in order not to give a blow to the interests of legitimacy, is about to find heresef, without knowing it, in a very embarnassing position in Mexico, for there exists in the capital of that country a descindant of the ancient Aztec sovereiges. That son of so many kings is a Professor of grammar at the Indian College; he is called Chimalpopocam (smoking bucklor), a name which was also borne by one of his glorious ancestors. We find those details in the recital of a traveler who is a Professor at the College de France, and who forms part of the French Academy. "M. Chimalpopocam," says M. Ampere, "affirms that he is a descendant of Montezuma. He even declared to me that, at the time of the United States expedition, some evertures were made to him on the subject, but he only regarded them as intrigues, to which he took care not to lend himself." We are not at all in the socrets of diplomacy, and know not whether an Aztec restoration enters into its views; we confine ourselves to reminding it of this fragment from the voyage of M. Ampere to Mexico. Pethaps M. Chimalpopocam, would show himself more necessible to any overtures which might be made to him at the present time.

WHAT THE ARCHOURE MAXIMILION REQUIRES.

WHAT THE ARCHDERE MAXIMILION REQUIRES.

[From the Paris Patrie, Feb. 14.]

We are assured that the properitions made by the Maximilian have been seriorsly examined by the Prince, and that he, before giving a definitive reply, has domanded that the following conditions shell be fulfilled—That the population of Mexico shall manifest their desire to establish a liberal monarchy in the country; that they shall freely make known their intentions as to the chiese of a sovereign, and that their choice shall be ratified by Europe.

and that their choice shall be ratified by Europe.

MENICAN NEWS FROM FRANCE AND ITALY.
It is asserted that the government has said there was confirmation of the news via America that the Spaniarda had sustained a decided defeat by the Mexicans, and that the despatch of reinforcements is rendered necessary.

The Temps and other French journals demonstrate that a monarchical restoration in North America would only benefit spain and the Spanish monarchical interests existing there.

Baron Ricasoli stated in Parliment

ing there.

Baron Ricesoli stated in Parliament that the government had no intention to send ships to reinforce the Mexican expedition, but merely considered it advisable to send a few frigates to the colonies to protect Italian subjects.

to send a few frigates to the colonies to protect Italian subjects.

JEFF. DAVIS' COTTON ROUTE THROUGH MEXICO.
[Faris (Feb. 14) correspondence of London Chronicle.]
The Paris reverts to a subject it had before mentioned as a consequence of the occupation by the allies Powers of the coast of the State of Tambulipas, a province of Mexico, adjoining Texas, which, as is well known, forms part of the States separated from those of the North.
When, in October last, Fresident Davis was informed of the combined expedition which was being prepared against Mexico, he occupied himself with exbibitioning a mode of teansit across the Southern States as far as the frontier which sparates Trus from Mexico. That road, it is said, is in full progress of execution, and is joined to the railways and canals which run through the Stathern States in every direction. Europe may thus supply herself with oction in the ports of the Gulf of Mexico, and the Powers yould no longer have to occupy themselves with the question of the blockade of the Southern ports by the feloral government, as this transit road will be quite equivalent to free access to the Southern ports, as far as regards the expert of cotton. It is needless to add, remarks your contemporary, that the shipment of cotton in the Mexican parts will not be in opposition to any of the principles of international law.

The German Confederation.

The German Confederation.

THE AGITATION FOR THE LEAD OF THE FEDERAL ALLIANCE.

(From the London Times, Feb. 14.)

Prusin is now the leader of the German Confederation. Her position has also been strengthened by the demonstrations of attachment made by the inhabitants of the Rhine province, two years ago. The Rhinelanders, it need not be said, expressed more their love of German nationality than of the rule of Berlin, but still the Prussian power gains by having among its subjects those who stand in the first line of German defence. Since King William's visit to Complegne, and the declaration that a good understanding exists between the two mons chies, Prussian influence on the Confederation is naturally more powerful than ever. It may be that the Cert of Berlin is willing to take advantage of this pre-eminence to gain a permanent authority at the expense of its great rival of Vienne. For the present Austria can do little for the Fatherland. She is a cause of danger, and not of safety. In any convulsion she would exhaust, and not feed its resources. She has enemies to fight far beyond the limits of the Confederation, and to strict an advance with her would occupy the forces of the German States in other concerns than defending the national independence.

To make the forces of the German States in other concerns than defending the national independence. for the safety of Germany p ojer by placing them, when necessary, under the control of a single sovereign, and to do away with the cumbrous machinery which, though well calculated to preserve the rights and satisfy the self-eaterm of each petty sivereign, is yet unsuited for the rapid action of modern warfare—such are well calculated to preserve the rights and satisfy the self cateem of each potty severing, is yet unsuted for the rapid action of modern warfare—such are the wistes of some of the best politicians in Germany, and the secret aspirations of the great body of the pepe. It is sing that, then, that though the wants of the cauntry have been boldy speken of in the German newspers, and even in some of the Chambers, the governments are with at any definite notions of what is to be done, or even of what they themselves desi e. Nothing can be more misty and unintelligible than the so-called projects of organization propounded and combated by persons in authority. Of late there has been a correspondence between the Saxon Minister, may be supposed to represent the interests of the minor and purely terman States, in contradistinction to the two great Powers and to the States, which, like Denmark, have possessions beyond the limits of the Federation. Having pondered over the mature of the Confederation and the interests of the States, farout Bout recommonds, so far as we can understand, that the federal organization should be reconstituted by uniting the whole of the sovereignties composing it into something which shall have the character of a federal State. This plan is opposed by the Prussian government, and Coant Bernstorff devoted a very long and most obscure despatch some we ke ago to combating the arguments of Baron Berst. The Prussian minister thinks that the great evil of the present Confederation is not that it is too cumbrons, found Fernstorff complains, has not preserved the purely international character of the list, but has a latered to by interfering with questions of internal public law. He declares that the fact that four of the States have "their point of gravitation and the centre of their organization" beyond the jurisdiction of the Diet precludes the poesibility of the constitution being complains, has not preserved the purely international facts, the state of the other hand, is the champion of State indep

The Floods in Austria.

SUFFERINGS OF THE PEOPLE FROM COLD WEATHER Austria might be induced to listen to proposals for the renunciation of her rights on Venetia on condition of one of her archdukes being called to the throne. This has been denied with more or less acrimony by the official or semi-official press of Vienna. The French Mondeur seems to have carefully avoided it, and the semi-official journals have spoken of it approvingly.

The monarchical papers see in the establishment of a constitutional sovereign on the throne of Mentezuma the future prosperity of the country; while the so-called democratic press turns into ridicale the notion of a monarchical form of government among these happy republies. The subject is still wild at supple special authors that has wrongs to redress has declared that it will not turn them to it own advantage beyond satisfaction for those wrongs, and security that its subjects shall not again be exposed to the rage of the brigands who, under the same of government, have successively pillaged and the same of government, have successively pillaged and from Vienna to Paris and London, which leaves this

usually at 4 P. M., has ceased to start at that hour, and travellers now have so start at 7 A M. to arrive no score than under the former arrangement. The delay is all between this and the Austrian frontier, and is increased by what seems (until the railway company shall think fit to explain it) a very unnecessary purpe of four hours at Salzburg. At one portion of the road between Vienna and Salzburg travellers have to leave the rail and to proceed for between two and three hours in carriages drawn by horses. They arrive at Salzburg at half-past level. It is presumable that there are reasons for not leaving Vienna at eleven instead of seven A. M. As it is, the journey is lengthened by nine hours, and would offer, while this derangement lasts, little or no advantage over the other route were it not that on the latter there is also delay in consequence of inundations.

The lianube, is this neighborhood, is converted into a huge torrent full of eddies and whirlpools.

At Floridsheim, near Vienna, where the last station of the Northern Railway is, it has invaded its shores to a great distance, and has done a good deal of damage. It is many years since such floods were seen in these parts.

Great Britain.

The Parliamentary proceedings on the 19th were unimportant. The buil logalizing marriage with a deceased wife's sister was passed to a second reading in the Commons by 144 to 133.

The Irish Times says that Sir Robert Peel is reported to have said, in response to some inquiries relative to the Galway line, that when that company were prepared to perform their part of the centract government would be grady to perform theirs. It is inferred from this that when the company present to the Government unispector four first class ships, of approved strength and speed, government will give the subsidy.

A proposition was pending among the Scatch from masters to blow out one-eighth of their furnaces, owing to the depression of the iron trade, but it fell to the grand, owing to a want of manimity among the masters.

The London Post has an entorial urging the removal of the prohibition in the West Indies against the efforts for obtaining eclored laborers from any part of North America, and advocates the migration of free negroes from Canada to the West Indies to develope the cotton culture of those islands.

France.

It is rumored that Fince Napoleon is distatisfied with the terms of the address on the Roman question, and will move an amendment in more energetic language.

It is believed that the speech of Prince Napoleon on the address of the Senate will express the real policy of the Emperor on the Italian question.

The Bourse continued very heavy, and on the 19th the three per cent rentes further declined nearly one half per cent, closing at 69.95. The four and a half per cents declined more than one per cent, closing at 99f.

A decree is published admitting into France free of daily rough and purified cast from old iron bars, hoops and sheet iron, steel, in bars and sheets, and rolled capper, when coming from abroad and sheets, and rolled capper, when coming from abroad and destined for reaxportation, after having been converted in French workshops into ships, machines, or any other work in mutal.

Another decree reduces the interest on Treasury bands to 2½, 3 and 3½, according to the time of failing due.

The Paris Monteur says the government of the Emperor has requested information at Rome respecting the pastoral letter convoking all bishops to Rome for the canonization of martyrs, the letter having been published in France without having be on previously communicated to the government. Cardinal Antonelli replied that the invitation was simply a friendly one, and not obligatory in character—only intended to give weight to the religious coremony.

On this reply the French government expressed the

character—only intended to give weight to the religious coremony.

On this reply the French government expressed the wish that the bishops should not leave their discesses, and must not ask permission to quit the empire, except where serious discessan interests should call them to Rome.

The application for conversion four and a half per cent rentes had reached twenty million francs.

Pokin news of the 15th of January states that the French Minister would leave China early in the spring, returning to Frence.

Italy.

The new Italian loan was announced in London on the 19th inst. The total is £1,782,600 (issued at 74), required for railroad purposes. One-fourth of the loan was subscribed for in Italy.

Spain.

Madrid, Feb. 20, 1862.

The Journal Espana demands a monarchy for Peru by niversal suffrage.

The proclamation of the National Committee has be ceretly posted up.

The committee hop for early success, but counsel p

tience.

It is believed that Napoleon has given an assurance to the Pope that the French troops will not leave flome.

A popular manifestation was prepared to celebrate the anniversary of the capture of Gaeta; but numerous patriots traversed the streets to prevent its taking place.

The division between Prussia and Austria is continually widening. The language of the Prussian and Austrian papers is daily more hostile.

The agitation in Germany is increasing. Numerous meetings of the National Association were to be held, in which Prussia was expected to take the leadership.

The Courrier du Dimanche of to-day says:—'We have reason to believe that the Prussian government is about to recognize the kingdom of Italy.''

The same journal attributes this resolution to the difficulties now pending between Prussia and Austria.

Austria.

VIENNA, Feb. 21, 1862.

Austria, by her recent conduct, has lost much of her thuches in Northern Germany. Austria, by her recent conduct, has test much of her influence in Northern Germany.

It is reported that the Emperor of Austria will be here on the 26th hast., and remain until the 4th of March.

The Archduke Maximilian, it is rumored, will leave for Paris and London towards the end of February.

Archbishop Felincki has received the clergy of War-saw, and actyised them to abstain from singing prohibited songs in the churches.

The priests who were confined in prison have all been removed to Russia.

M. Schlenker has been condemned to reside perma-punity within the walk of Weberla a city sixty miles

M. Fourd is preparing a report on financial affairs and the means of liquidating the floating debt.

Interesting from India.

News OF A WAR BETWEEN ENGLAND AND THE UNITED STATES—A PERFECT PANIC PRODUCED IN THE NATIVE MARKETS—PROGRESS OF THE GOTTON TRADE. [calculta (Jan. 9) correspondence of London Times.] The first announcement regarding the American difficulty received in India was that war had been declared by England. The effect on the native traders and bankers was necessary to the declaration of war, but a paric saized and for some days continued to prevail in the banar. When intelligence somewhat more pacific was communicated and the defails of the American outrage and the steps taken by England to obtain satisfaction reached Calculta by the Hombay mail of the 3d of December. Englishmen were reassured, but the natives did not cease their fears Indeed, they were increased by an order, issued on the receipt of the first telegram, prohibiting the export of saltpetre, and by a moce stringent ordinance, directing that all saltpetre already in fereign ships in the Hooghly should be linded, which was issued on the receipt of despatches from the Secretary of Sagte. Rather than do this many English merchanic parchased the American chirs which they had loaded self-saltpetre that they might be allowed to proceed on their voyage. Trade has been paralyzed and the history of the morey market has simply been that of English pseculators taking advantage of the fears of native holders of government securities, who were anxious to get rid of them at prices three per cent below the rates prevailing a week before. I know of no large English holder who has sold, but of many cases in which natives threw away their paper at prices considerably below those quoted to-day. The official and, I think, the general conviction here is that war cannot be avoided. The threat of war has not yet affected the passenger vessels which leave India, via the Cape, for England, in such large numbers at this season. All seem to be full, and their

Affairs in Japan.

INPLUENCE OF THE UNITED STATES MINISTER.
[Hong Kong (Dec. 31) correspondence of the London Chronele.]

Mr. Townsend Harris, who first opened Japan, is still pursuing his quiet, effectual line of policy, unaffected by the general agitation that has distressed the other ministers, with Mr. Alcock at their head. He has, beyond all question, the peculiar qualities required in a minister to such a country as this. His immobility amid continued alarms and assussinations has evidently secured for him the respect of this strange people, and Mr. Alcock's foolish hight from Jeddo when the American Secretary of Legation was murdered, never contrasted more deplorably with Mr. Harris' stay in the city than it does now when the tangible results of either policy are beginning to appear.

We allode more immediately to the following item of intelligence in the Japan Herald of November 30, as quoted by a Shanghac contemporary:

We are able to announce that the American Minister resident in Japan, H. E. Townsend Harris, has succeeded in getting from the Japance government, for the mother of the late H. C. J. Heusken, late Acting Secretary of the United States' Legation, who was murdered at Jeddo on the night of the 15th of January last, the sum of \$10,000.

It will be seen that the indemnification obtained for the friends of his late subordinate is nearly equal to what each of the sufferer by the treachery which led to the destruction of the summer place will obtain; but the one was the result of conquest, while the other has merely proceeded from an attitude of cool firmness on the part of the United States Legation who are summer place will obtain; but the one was the result of conquest, while the other has merely proceeded from an attitude of cool firmness on the part of the United States Ministor.

late H. C. J. Heusken, fate Acting Secretary of the United States Legation, who was murdered at Jeddo on the highs of the 18th of January last, the sum of \$10,000.

It will be seen that the indemnification obtained for the friends of his late subordinate is nearly equal to what each of the sufferers by the treachery which led to the destruction of the summer palace will obtain; but the one was the result of conquest, while the other has merely proceeded from an attitude of cool firmness on the part of the United States Ministor.

Commercial Intelligence.

LONDON MONEY MARKET.

The English funds were dull, but steady, on the 20th

altimo. Consols closed flat. Money was in moderate formand at the general rate of 234 per cent.

LIVERPOOL COTTON MARKET.

The sales of cotton for four days have been 41,000 ales, including 20,000 bales to speculators and exporters, he market was firm, with a trifling advance.

TRADE REPORT. nchester advices report goods and yarne upwards, he market was quiet.

but the market was quiet.

LIVERPOOL BREADSTUFFS MARKET.

The market was generally dull. Wakefield, Nash & Co. report flour quiet and steady. Wheat quiet and steady is deady of Southern and Western, 11s. a 12s. 21s, white Southern and Western, 12s. a 13s. Corn quiet; mixed and yellow, 36s. 36s. 36d.

LIVERPOOL PROVISION MARKET.

The provision market is steady, but rules dull and unchanged. Beef steady. Pork heavy. Bacon quiet at 35s. a 36s. Lard firmer, at 41s. a 43s. Tailow quiet.

LIVERPOOL PROVICE MARKET.

Ashes were nominal at 33s. 6d. for pois and pearls. Sugar quiet and steady. Coffee steady. Rice upward; gales small. Resin dull; common, 12s. 9d. Spirits of turpentine quiet at 68s.

LONDON MARKETP.

Breadstuffs dull. Sugar firm. Colfee active. Tea firm. Rice quiet and steady. Tallow firmer at 46s. 34. Linseed oil steady at 34s. 6d. Spirits of turpentine steady at 67s. a 67s. 6d.

seed oil steady at 34. 6d. Spirits of turpentine steady at 67s. 64.

LONDON MONEY MARKET.

Consols closed on February 20 at 92% a 93 for money.

AMBIGLAN SETURES.

Illinois Central shares, 46 % discount; Eric Rairoad, 29.

LATEST VIA LONDONDERRY.

Corrox.—The sales of the week foot up 85,090 bales, including 22,000 bales to speculators and 13,600 to experters. The market is broyant, and prices have advanced one-cighth a one-quarter of a penny on the week. The sales to-day (Friday) reach 10,600 bales, including 4,000 to speculators and experters, the market closing firm at the following authorized quotations.—

Flor.

Midding.

inc uding 178.00 of American descriptions.
Beamstures.—The market closed with a downward tendency, and all qualities have slightly declined.
PROVEL-NS.—The market is quiet and steady.
Landan, Fab. 21, 1362.
Consuls closed at 6236 a 93 for money.
American Sporce.—The latest sales were:—Illinois Central shares, 46% discount; Eric, 29 a 30.
The Hank returns show an increase in bullion of £148,000.

a friend of Agting Assistant Paymaster and Storekeeper of the United States ship Vermont, which sailed from Boston on Monday, February 24, for Port Royal, giving the particulars of the disaster which occurred to th.

At about seven o'clock, on Monday evening, while going along comfortably in tow of the Kensington, the ship was suddenly overtaken by a violent gale from the west under double reefed topsails, was immediately off at the rate of about ten knots. We kept her before the wind until about eight o'clock, when she gradually fell off and the gale had increased to a hurricane. Breakers were reported to leeward, and orders given to let go both bowers. The starboard one went first, carrying with it all the chain: the port one next, which brought up with having been mustered, stood by, ready to cut away the

water. One of the ports in the sick bay got open and so much water came in that the decks were flooded nearly wa'st deep. The pumps were manned and the crew were busy all night clearing her. The sick were all removed from the sick bay to the ward room, where one of them died next day. One poor fellow having already departed this life the previous evening, it was found impossible to furi the sails, all of which were blown into shreds, ex-cept foresail and mizentopsail, which had been furied before the gale came on. The noise created by the wind and the flapping of the sails was terrible. Orders given could not be heard, and all was confusion accordingly. could not be heard, and all was confusion accordingly. The crew are generally inexperienced, many of whom seemed perfectly paralyzed and good for nothing. During the night a gun get adrift on the spar deck, which was maily secured with difficulty. On Toesday morning—the gale as yet unabated—the scene aloft and throughout the ship beggars description. Of the sails, nothing but fragments remained, and the decks were covered with ice and debris. Below everything portable was adrift and in ruins. The and bending new sails.

Wednesday was more moderate, and the crew were on gaged getting the ship to rights. Early in the morning of this day the iron tiller broke, and while getting up an. forced the stern posts, which was feared might be the case, we would have all gone to the bottom. Providen

tinlly that was not the case.

Thursday morning we bent a hawser on to the cable, chain, set head sails and tried to wear ship, but she the wind on the starboard beam. At two o'clock P. M. this day we descried a sail, fired guns and made other signals of distress. The schooner Flying Mist, thus attracted, bore down for us. A beat was now manned and I bearded the schooner with orders to proceed to the nearest practical port and communicate with the navat stations by telegraph. After a tedious passage I reached

The steam tug Boardman, from New York, arrived at Provincetown to-day, and reports:-Spoke a fisherman who saw the frigate Vermont, on March 1, at anchor on Georges Bank , with her masts cut away.

ALRANY, March 4, 1862.
Colonel Crooks, Eighth regiment cavalry, New York State Volunteers, having resigned his commission, Gov. Morgan has appointed Capt. Airred Gibbs, Third United States cavalry, to the vacant Colonelcy. Captain Gibbs is a New Yorker by birth, and is endorsed by General

The Maryland Legislature.

PALTIMORE, Md., March 4, 1862.

The Maryland Legislature met in caucus last night and voted, on the tenth bullet, for Hon Reverdy Johnson for United States Senator. He received thirty-eight votes out of seventy-two. Senator Pearce received thirty

Severe thunder showers and a strong gale prevailed on he Sound last night, from eight o'clock in the evening till one o'clock in the morning.

Passengers by the steamer City of New York, of the

New London and Boston line, arrived here at eight A. M. The Fall River steamboat train arrived at noon. THE LATE RAIN AND SNOW STORMS IN VIRGINIA .- From

the Petersburg (Va.) Daily Express of February 27 we learn that the streets and river of Petersburg are in a deplorable condition from the late rains and storms last two months hardly ten days of fine weather were falls of rain, hail, snow and sleet, and an occasional ver high wind, and the nights have been so dark as to occasional very high wind, and the nights have been so dark as to occasion great inconvenience to pedestrians. The James river was swollen to a fearful height, but at last accounts was rapidly receding from the wharves and streets, which is overflowed.

KNOCKING DOWN A SECESH MINISTER.—Rev. Henry Clay Dean collected an audionce at Mount Pleasant, lowa, one evening last week, to lecture on the "Character of the Rebele." Lieutenant Colonel Tem Drummond, of the Fourth lowa cavaliry, attended, with a squad of men, and compelled the Rev. Mr. Dean to preface his lecture with an oath of allegiance, duly signed, under the fear of arrest and the guardhouse. Then Dean abused Drummond, and Drummond concluded the performance by knecking Dean down.